

from the base to the front angles, which also are more prominent and more acute; the basal sulci are prolonged over half the disk of the thorax, and are linear, deeply impressed at their base, and parallel. The whole insect is nearly unicolorous, but of the four examples before me two are lighter in colour than the others. The antennæ have their third joint rather longer than the fourth and fifth together, the club is three-jointed and is distinct, the eighth joint being in no way wider than those preceding it. If the figure of *A. fuscipennis* is correct, this should not be the case in that species, the antennæ appearing there gradually thickened without a distinct club. Four examples were obtained by Mr. Marshall. I have also received it from the Congo, from Boma (*M. Tschoffen*). The examples from there are black, and are females, with pitchy antennæ, and the joints of the legs and disk of the thorax and other parts more or less pitchy.

XI.—*Descriptions of Three new Forms of Tragelaphus.*

By R. I. POCCOCK.

EARLY in the spring of 1898 my colleague Mr. Oldfield Thomas, who was unhappily compelled by ill health to abandon for the time being all zoological work, kindly asked me to undertake, with Dr. Sclater's acquiescence, his share of the preparation of the systematic and bibliographical section of the part of the 'Book of Antelopes' dealing with the Tragelaphinæ, so that no delay in the completion of the work should be caused by his enforced absence from London. At the suggestion of the joint authors of this work, the three new forms of Bushbuck, which came to light during the investigation of the species of the genus *Tragelaphus*, are described in the following pages prior to their appearance in the forthcoming part of the 'Book of Antelopes,' in order that the responsibility for them should, rightly, rest solely with me.

Tragelaphus scriptus (Pallas).

To the known subspecific forms of this species, namely *T. scriptus typicus*, *decula*, *sylvaticus*, and *Roualeynei*, the following two may be added:—

Subspecies *ornatus*, nov.

Adult male of the same size and much the same general

colouring as the West-African *T. scriptus typicus*, being a dark chestnut-red, passing into black inferiorly and on the legs, and marked with as many as seven or eight transverse white stripes, six spots on the shoulder and many on haunches; a line of white spots passing longitudinally above belly, but never a trace of upper longitudinal white stripe running posteriorly from shoulder.

Young male pale reddish yellow, with spots and stripes much more faintly marked.

Adult female smaller than male, bright chestnut in colour, marked with only three or four faint white stripes, and with fewer spots than in the other sex.

Loc. Linyante on the Chobé River (*F. C. Selous*).

Type: stuffed male in British Museum, no. 81. 4. 20. 4.

Subspecies *fasciatus*, nov.

(= *Tragelaphus decula* of Swayne and Ghika; nec *decula*, Rüppell.)

Somewhat intermediate in character between *T. scriptus typicus* and the East-African Bushbuck which passes as *T. scriptus Roualeyni*.

General colour reddish yellow, brighter on the hind-quarters and distinctly blacker on the dorsal region, where the hair assumes a dusky greyish-brown hue. Body marked with four or five very distinct, mostly broad, white stripes on each side; a row of white spots above the belly and a few on the hind-quarters. No upper white band passing backwards from shoulder. Neck darker than in *T. scriptus typicus* and *scriptus Roualeyni*, the entire neck being covered with a coating of short silky greyish-brown hairs of the same length as those of the head.

Young male redder in colour than adult and equally strongly marked with white.

Loc. Sen Morettu, on the Webbe River, Somaliland (*Capt. Swayne*).

Type: skin of male in British Museum, no. 94. 2. 21. 7.

Tragelaphus Delamerei, sp. n.

About the same size as *T. scriptus*. Head ruddy brown on forehead, with a blackish band extending down muzzle; cheeks fawn, with two small white spots; no white stripe running inwards from the corner of the eye; edge of upper

lip and chin white; white patches at upper and lower ends of throat small, the former only just traceable. General colour of body dark yellowish brown above, paler below, and gradually passing into yellowish fawn upon the shoulder and upon the lower half of the hind-quarters. No traces of white stripes or spots observable either upon the body or upon the hind- or fore-quarters. Fore legs both outside and inside right up to the base yellowish brown, blackish all down the front from above the knees to the fetlocks; fetlocks and pasterns black, except for a pair of white spots on the pasterns in front. Hind legs coloured like fore legs, but paler above the hock and marked with a distinct white patch in front of the hock. Tail white below, dark at the tip. A collar of short hairs round the base of the neck. No long crest of hairs along spine.

Hab. Sayer, in Somaliland.

A single subadult example of this species, remarkable for the absence of white on the inner side of the legs and on the body, was procured by Lord Delamere on his last sporting expedition into Somaliland, and kindly presented by him to the British Museum.

It is a matter for regret that there is some doubt as to the sex of this specimen. In spite of the absence of horns it was declared to be a male by the skinner entrusted with the stripping and preservation of the skin; but it must be held to be in the highest degree improbable that there exists a species of *Tragelaphus* with the male normally hornless. Hence, unless there has been some error either of memory or observation on the part of the skinner, the specimen under discussion is abnormal, and its peculiarities may possibly be attributable to this circumstance. This, however, is not likely to be so, for in a case of this kind the characters liable to be affected by falling under the influence of the cause that has brought about the suppression of the horns would be those which, like the horns themselves, are of a sexual nature; and the coloration of the inner side of the legs does not fall into this category in the antelopes of the genus *Tragelaphus*. Hence, whether the skin in question be that of a normal female or an abnormal male, I venture to think the characters that have led me to regard it as the representative of an undescribed species will be found to hold good when further material has been procured.